A RELATION OF MARYLAND;

Together,

With { A Map of the Countrey,
The Conditions of Plantation,
His Majesties Charter to the Lord *Baltemore*, translated into English.

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BRITISH MUSEUM

CHAP. I.

A RELATION
Of the Lord BALTEMORE'S Plantation in *Maryland.*

HIs moſt Excellent Majeſtie Having by His Letters Patents, under the Great Seale of *England*, granted a certaine Countrey in *America* (now called *Maryland*, in honour of our gratious Queene) unto the Lord *Baltemore*, with divers Priviledges, and encouragements to all thoſe that ſhould aduenture with his Lordſhip in the planting of that Cõntrey: the benefit and honour of ſuch an action was readily apprehended by divers Gentlemen, of good birth and qualitie, who thereupon reſolued to aduenture their perſons, and a good

part of their fortunes with his Lordſhip, in the purſuite of ſo noble and (in all likelihood) ſo aduantagious an enterprize. His Lordſhip was at firſt reſolued to goe in perſon; but the more important reaſons perſwading his ſtay at home, hee appointed his brother, Mr. *Leonard Caluert* to goe Governour in his ſtead, with whom he joyned in Commiſſion, Mr. *Ierome Hawley*, and Mr. *Thomas Cornwallis* (two worthy and able Gentlemen.) Theſe with the other Gentlemen aduenturers, and their ſeruants, to the number of neere 200. people, imbarked thēſelues for the voyage, in the good ſhip called the *Arke*, of 300. tunne & upward, which was attended by his Lordſhips Pinnace, called the *Dove*, of about 50. tunne. And ſo on Friday, the 22. of *November*, 1633. a ſmall gale of winde comming gently from the *North-weſt*, they weighed from the *Cowes* in the *Iſle* of *Wight*, about ten in the morning; And having ſtayed by the way Twenty dayes at the *Barbada's*, and Fourteene dayes at Saint *Chriſtophers* (upon ſome neceſſary occaſions) they arrived at *Point Comfort* in *Virginia*, on the foure & twentyeth of *February* following. They had Letters from his Majeſty, in favor of them, to the Governour of *Virginia*, in obedience whereunto, he uſed them with much courteſie and humanitie. At this time, one Captaine *Cleyborne* (one of the Councel of *Virginia*) comming

ming from the parts whether they intended to goe, told them that all the Natives were in preparation of defence by reaſon of a rumor ſome had raiſed amongſt them, that 6. ſhippes were to come with many people, who would drive all the inhabitants out of the Countrey.

On the 3. of *March*, they left *Point-Comfort*, & 2. dayes after, they came to *Patowmeck* river, which is about 24. leagues diſtant, there they began to give names to places, and called the *Southerne* point of that River, Saint *Gregories*; and the *Northerne* point, Saint *Michaels*.

Patowmeck, is a great *River* of the Province of *Maryland*: on which they intended, to ſeate the firſt *Colony*.

They ſayled up the River, till they came to *Heron* Iland, which is about 14. leagues, and there came to an Anchor under an Iſland neere unto it, which they called S. *Clements*. Where they ſet up a Croſſe, and tooke poſſeſſion of this Countrey for our *Saviour*, and for our Soveraigne Lord the King of *England*.

So called from the abundance of that Fowle there.

Heere the Governor thought fit for the ſhip to ſtay, vntill hee had diſcovered more of the Countrey: and ſo hee tooke two Pinnaces, and went up the River ſome 4. leagues, and landed on the *South* ſide, where he found the *Indians* fled for feare, from thence hee ſayled ſome 9. leagues higher to *Patowmeck* Towne where the *Werowance* being a child, *Archihau* his vnckle (who governed him and his Countrey for him) gave all the company good wellcome, and one of the company having entered into a little diſ-

The *Dove*, and one hyred in *Virginia*.

So they call their Princes.

course with him, touching the errours of their religion, hee seemed well pleased therewith, and at his going away, desired him to returne thither againe, saying he should live with him, his men should hunt for him, and hee would divide all with him.

From hence the Governor went to *Paschatoway*, about 20. leagues higher, where he found many *Indians* assembled, and heere he met with one Captaine *Henry Fleete* an *English-man*, who had lived many yeeres among the *Indians*, and by that meanes spake the Countrey language very well, and was much esteemed of by the natives. Him our Governour sent a shore to invite the *Werowance* to a parley, who thereupon came with him aboard privatly, where he was courteously entertained, and after some parley being demanded by the Governour, whether hee would be content that he and his people should set downe in his Countrey, in case he should find a place conuenient for him, his answere was, "*that he would not bid him goe, neither would* "*hee bid him stay, but that he might use his owne* "*discretion.*

While this *Werowance* was aboard, many of his people came to the water side, fearing that he might be surprised, whereupon the *Werowance* commanded two *Indians* that came with him, to goe on shore, to quit them of this feare, but they answered, they feared they would kill them;

Chap. II.

A deſcription of the Countrey.

THe precedent diſcourſe gives you to underſtand, how the firſt Colony ſate downe in *Maryland*, what progreſſe they made, and in what eſtate it is at this preſent: Now my purpoſe is to ſpeake of the Countrey in generall, that who ſo lookes that way, may beforehand know ſomething thereof. It is ſeated betweene the degrees of 38 and 40 of North-Latitude, *Virginia* bounds it on the South, *New-England* on the North, and the Ocean on the Eaſt, but the Weſterne parts are not yet diſcovered.

The temper of the Ayre is very good, and agrees well with the Engliſh, as appeared at their firſt comming thither, when they had no houſes to ſhelter them, and their people were

enforced, not onely to labour in the day, but to watch in their turnes at night, yet had their healths exceeding well: In Summer its hot as in *Spaine*, and in Winter there is froſt and ſnow, but it ſeldome laſts long; this laſt Winter was the coldeſt that had beene knowne in many yeeres: but the yeere before, there was ſcarce any ſigne of Winter, onely that the leaves fell from the trees, in all other things it appeared to be Summer; and yet the laſt Winter, both their Cattell and Hoggs kept themſelves in the woods, without any fodder, or other helpe, and the Hoggs thrived ſo well, that ſome of them were killed out of the woods for Porke and Bacon, which was excellent good and fat.

The Windes there are variable; from the South comes Heat, Guſts, and Thunder; from the North, or North-weſt, cold-weather, and in winter, Froſt and Snow; from the Eaſt and South-eaſt, Raine.

The ordinary entrance by Sea into this Countrey, is betweene two Capes, which are diſtant each from other, about 7 or 8 leagves, the South-Cape is called *Cape-Henry*; the North, *Cape-Charles*, When you are come within the *Capes*, you enter into a faire Bay, which is navigable for at leaſt 200 miles, and is called *Cheſopeack* Bay, and runneth Northerly: Into this Bay fall many goodly navigable

Rivers,

Rivers, the chiefe whereof is *Patomack*, where the Colony is now ſeated. It's navigable for 140 miles, it begins to be freſh about 2 leagves above *Patomack* Towne. The next River Northward is *Patuxent*, which at the entrance is diſtant from the other, about 20 miles, and is a very pleaſant and commodious River; It's fit for habitation, and eaſie to be defended, by reaſon of the Ilands, and other places of advantage, that may command it; from thence, untill you come to the head of the Bay, there are no more Rivers that are inhabited: There dwell the *Saſquehanocks*, upon a River that is not navigable for our Boates, by reaſon of Sholes and Rockes; but they paſſe it in * *Canoos*; At the entrance thereof, there is an Iland which will command that River. Vpon the Eaſt ſide of this Bay lie very many Ilands which are not inhabited, where are ſtore of Deere.

* A tearme they uſe for their Boates.

On the Eaſterne ſhore of the Country, which lieth upon the maine Ocean, are ſundry ſmall Creekes, and one likely to proove a very commodious harbour, called *Matſopongue*; neere the mouth whereof, lieth an Iland of about 20 miles in length, and thence about 6 leagues more Northerly, another Iland called *Chingoto*; and about ſeaven leagues beyond that, to the North, opens another very large faire Bay, called *Delaware* Bay. This Bay is about 8 leagues wide at the entrance, and into it, there falls a

very faire navigable River.

The Countrey is generally plaine and even, and yet hath ſome pritty ſmall hills and riſings; It's full of Rivers and Creekes, and hath ſtore of Springs and ſmall Brookes: The Woods for the moſt part are free from underwood, ſo that a man may travell on horſebacke, almoſt any-where, or hunt for his recreation.

CHAP.

Chap. III.

The Commodities which this Countrey affords naturally.

THis Countrey affords naturally, many excellent things for Phyſicke and Surgery, the perfect uſe of which, the *Engliſh* cannot yet learne from the Natives: They have a roote which is an excellent preſeruative againſt Poyſon, called by the *Engliſh*, the *Snake roote*. Other herbes and rootes they have, wherewith they cure all manner of woundes; alſo *Saxafras*, Gummes, and *Balſum*. An *Indian* ſeeing one of the *Engliſh*, much troubled with the tooth-ake, fetched of the roote of a tree, and gave the party ſome of it to hold in his mouth, and it eaſed the paine preſently. They have other rootes fit for dyes, wherewith they make colours to paint themſelues.

The

The Timber of theſe parts is very good, and in aboundance, it is uſefull for building of houſes, and ſhippes; the white Oake is good for Pipe-ſtaves, the red Oake for waineſcot. There is alſo Walnut, Cedar, Pine, & Cipreſſe, Cheſnut, Elme, Aſhe, and Popler, all which are for Building, and Husbandry. Alſo there are divers ſorts of Fruit-trees, as Mulberries, Perſimons, with ſeverall other kind of Plummes, and Vines, in great aboundance. The Maſt and the Cheſnuts, and what rootes they find in the woods, doe feede the Swine very fat, and will breede great ſtore, both for their owne proviſion, or for merchandiſe, and ſuch as is not inferior to the Bacon of *weſtphalia*.

Of Strawberries, there is plenty, which are ripe in *Aprill*: Mulberries in *May*; and Raſpices in *Iune*; Maracocks which is ſomewhat like a Limon, are ripe in *Auguſt*.

In the Spring, there are ſeverall ſorts of herbes, as Corn-ſallet, Violets, Sorrell, Purſlaine, all which are very good and wholſome, and by the *Engliſh*, uſed for ſallets, and in broth.

In the upper parts of the Countrey, there are Bufeloes, Elkes, Lions, Beares, Wolues, and Deare there are great ſtore, in all places that are not too much frequented, as alſo Beavers, Foxes, Otters, and many other ſorts of Beaſts.

Of Birds, there is the Eagle, Goſhawke, Falcon, Lanner, Sparrow-hawke, and Merlin, alſo

alſo wild Turkeys in great aboundance, whereof many weigh 50. pounds, and upwards; and of Partridge plenty : There are likewiſe ſundry ſorts of Birds which ſing, whereof ſome are red, ſome blew, others blacke and yellow, ſome like our Black-birds, others like Thruſhes, but not of the ſame kind, with many more, for which wee know no names.

In Winter there is great plenty of Swannes, Cranes, Geeſe, Herons, Ducke, Teale, Widgeon, Brants, and Pidgeons, with other ſorts, whereof there are none in *England*.

The Sea, the Bayes of *Cheſopeack*, and *Delaware*, and generally all the Rivers, doe abound with Fiſh of ſeverall ſorts; for many of them we have no *Engliſh* names : There are Whales, Sturgeons uery large and good, and in great aboundance; Grampuſes, Porpuſes, Mullets, Ttouts, Soules, Place, Mackerell, Perch, Crabs, Oyſters, Cockles, and Muſsles; But above all theſe, the fiſh that have no Engliſh names, are the beſt except the Sturgeons: There is alſo a fiſh like the Thornebacke in *England*, which hath a taile a yard long, wherein are ſharpe prickles, with which if it ſtrike a man, it will put him to much paine and torment, but it is very good meate: alſo the Tode-fiſh, which will ſwell till it be ready to burſt, if it be taken out of the water.

The Mineralls have not yet beene much ſearched

ſearched after, yet there is diſcovered Iron Oare; and Earth fitt to make Allum, *Terra lemnia*, and a red ſoile like Bolearmonicke, with ſundry other ſorts of Mineralls, which wee have not yet beene able to make any tryall of.

The ſoile generally is very rich, like that which is about *Cheeſweeke* neere *London*, where it is worth 20. ſhillings an Acre yeerely to Tillage in the Common-fields, and in very many places, you ſhall have two foote of blacke rich mould, wherein you ſhall ſcarce find a ſtone, it is like a ſifted Garden-mould, and is ſo rich, that if it be not firſt planted with *Indian* corne, *Tobacco*, Hempe, or ſome ſuch thing that may take off the rankneſſe thereof, it will not be fit for any *Engliſh* graine; and under that, there is found good loame, whereof wee have made as good bricke as any in *England*; there is great ſtore of Mariſh ground alſo, that with good husbandry, will make as rich Medow, as any in the world: There is ſtore of Marle, both blue, and white, and in many places, excellent clay for pots, and tyles; and to conclude, there is nothing that can be reaſonably expected in a place lying in the latitude which this doth, but you ſhall either find it here to grow naturally: or Induſtry, and good husbandry will produce it.

CHAP.

CHAP. IIII.

The commodities that may be procured in *Maryland* by induſtry.

HEe that well conſiders the ſituation of this Countrey, and findes it placed betweene *Virginia* and *New-England*, cannot but, by his owne reaſon, conclude that it muſt needs participate of the naturall commodities of both places, and be capable of thoſe which induſtry brings into either, the diſtances being ſo ſmall betweene them: you ſhall find in the Southerne parts of *Maryland*, all that *Virginia* hath naturally; and in the Northerne parts, what *New-England* produceth; and he that reades Captaine *Iohn Smith* ſhall ſee at large diſcourſed what is in *Virginia*, and in Maſter *William Wood*, who this yeere hath written a

treatiſe of *New-England*, he may know what is there to be expected.

Yet to ſay ſomething of it in particular.

IN the firſt place I name Corne, as the thing moſt neceſſary to ſuſtaine man; That which the Natives uſe in the Countrey, makes very good bread, and alſo a meate which they call *Omene*, it's like our *Furmety*, and is very ſavory and wholeſome; it will Mault and make good Beere; Alſo the Natives have a ſort of *Pulſe*, which we call *Peaſe* and *Beanes*, that are very good. This Corne yeelds a great increaſe, ſo doth the *Peaſe* and *Beanes*: One man may in a ſeaſon, well plant ſo much as will yeeld a hundred buſhells of this Corne, 20 buſhells of *Beanes* and *Peaſe*, and yet attend a crop of *Tobacco*: which according to the goodneſſe of the ground may be more or leſſe, but is ordinarily accompted betweene 800 and 1000 pound weight.

They have made tryall of Engliſh *Peaſe*, and they grow very well, alſo *Musk-mellons*, *Water-mellons*, *Cow-cumbers*, with all ſorts of garden Roots and Herbes, as *Carrots*, *Parſenips*, *Turnips*, *Cabbages*. *Radiſh* with many more; and in *Virginia* they have ſowed Engliſh *wheate* and *Barley*, and it yeelds twiſe as much increaſe as in *England*; and although there be not many that doe apply themſelves to plant Gardens and Orchards, yet thoſe that doe it, find much profit

fit and pleaſure thereby: They have Peares, Apples, and ſeverall ſorts of Plummes, Peaches in abundance, and as good as thoſe of *Italy*; ſo are the Mellons and Pumpions: Apricocks, Figgs and Pomegranates proſper exceedingly; they haue lately planted Orange and Limon trees which thrive very wel: and in fine, there is ſcarce any fruit that growes in *England*, *France*, *Spaine*, or *Italy*, but hath been tryed there, and proſpers well. You may there alſo have Hemp and Flax, Pitch and Tarre, with little labour, it's apt for Rapeſeed, and Annis-ſeed, Woad, Madder, Saffron, &c. There may be had, Silke-wormes, the Countrey being ſtored with Mulberries: and the ſuperfluity of wood will produce Potaſhes.

And for *wine*, there is no doubt but it will be made there in plenty, for the ground doth naturally bring foorth Vines, in ſuch aboundance, that they are as frequent there, as Brambles are here. *Iron* may be made there with little charge; Brave ſhips may be built, without requiring any materialls from other parts: Clabboard, Wainſcott, Pipeſtaves and Maſts for ſhips the woods will afford plentifully. In fine, *Butter* and *Cheeſe*, *Porke* and *Bacon*, to tranſport to other countrys will be no ſmall commodity, which by induſtry may be quickly had there in great plenty, &c. And if there were no other ſtaple commodities to be hoped for, but Silke and Linnen (the materialls of which, apparantly will grow there) it were ſufficient to enrich the inhabitants.

Chap. V.

Of the Naturall disposition of the *Indians* which Inhabite the parts of *Maryland* where the *English* are seated: And their manner of living.

HEE that hath a Curiosity to know all that hath beene obserued of the Customes and manners of the *Indians*, may find large discourses thereof in Captaine *Smiths* Booke of *Virginia*, and Mr. *Woods* of *New-England*: but he that is desirous to goe to *Maryland*, shall heere find enough to informe him of what is necessary for him to know touching them.

By

By Captaine *Smith's*, and many other Relations you may be informed, that the People are War-licke, and have done much harme to the *Engliſh*; and thereby are made very terrible. Others ſay that they are a baſe and cowardly People, and to be contemned: and it is thought by ſome who would be eſteemed Stateſ-men, that the only point of pollicie that the *Engliſh* can uſe, is, to deſtroy the *Indians*, or to drive them out of the Countrey, without which, it is not to be hoped that they can be ſecure. The truth is, if they be injured, they may well be feared, they being People that have able bodies, and generally, taller, and bigger limbed then the *Engliſh*, and want not courage; but the oddes wee have of them in our weapons, keepes them in awe, otherwiſe they would not flie from the *Engliſh*, as they have done in the time of Warres with thoſe of *Virginia*, and out of that reſpect, a ſmall number of our men being armed, will aduenture upon a great troope of theirs, and for no other reaſon, for they are reſolute and ſubtile enough: But from hence to conclude, that there can be no ſafety to live with them, is a very great errour. Experience hath taught us, that by kind and faire uſage, the Natives are not onely become peaceable, but alſo friendly, and have upon all occaſions performed as many friendly Offices to the *Engliſh* in *Maryland*, and *New-England*, as any neigh-

bour or friend uſes to doe in the moſt Civill parts of Chriſtendome: Therefore any wiſe man will hold it a far more juſt and reaſonable way to treat the People of the Countrey well, thereby to induce them to civility, and to teach them the uſe of husbandry, and Mechanick trades, whereof they are capable, which may in time be very uſefull to the *Engliſh*; and the Planters to keepe themſelues ſtrong, and united in Townes, at leaſt for a competent number, and then noe man can reaſonably doubt, either ſurpriſe, or any other ill dealing from them.

But to proceede, hee that ſees them, may know how men lived whileſt the world was under the Law of Nature; and as by nature, ſo amongſt them, all men are free, but yet ſubject to command for the publike defence. Their Government is Monarchicall, he that governes in chiefe, is called the *Werowance*, and is aſſiſted by ſome that conſult with him of the common affaires, who are called *wiſoes*: They have no Lawes, but the Law of Nature and diſcretion, by which all things are ruled, onely Cuſtome hath introduced a law for the Succeſſion of the Government, which is this; when a *Werowance* dieth, his eldeſt ſonne ſucceeds, and after him the ſecond, and ſo the reſt, each for their liues, and when all the ſonnes are dead, then the ſons of the *Werowances* eldeſt daughter ſhall ſucceede, and ſo if he have more daughters; for they

they hold, that the iſſue of the daughters hath more of his blood in them than the iſſue of his ſonnes. The *Wiſoes* are choſen at the pleaſure of the *Werowance*, yet commonly they are choſen of the ſame family, if they be of yeeres capable: The yong men generally beare a very great reſpect to the elder.

They have alſo *Cockorooſes* that are their Captains in time of war, to whom they are very obedient; But the *Werowance* himſelfe plants Corne, makes his owne Bow and Arrowes, his Canoo, his Mantle, Shooes, and what ever elſe belongs unto him, as any other common Indian; and commonly the Commanders are the beſt and moſt ingenious and active in all thoſe things which are in eſteeme amongſt them. The women ſerve their husbands, make their bread, dreſſe their meate, ſuch as they kill in hunting, or get by fiſhing; and if they have more wives then one, as ſome of them have (but that is not generall) then the beſt beloved wife performes all the offices of the houſe, and they take great content therein. The women alſo (beſide the houſhold buſineſſe) uſe to make Matts, which ſerve to cover their houſes, and for beds; alſo they make baskets, ſome of Ruſhes, others of Silke-graſſe, which are very handſom.

The Children live with their Parents; the Boyes untill they come to the full growth of men; (for they reckon not by yeeres, as we doe) then

then they are put into the number of Bow-men, and are called Blacke-boyes (and ſo continue untill they take them wives) When they are to be made Black-boyes, the ancient men that governe the yonger, tell them, That if they will be valiant and obedient to the *Werowance*, *Wiſos* and *Cokcorooſes*, then their god will love them, all men will eſteeme of them, and they ſhall kill Deere, and Turkies, catch Fiſh, and all things ſhall goe well with them; but if otherwiſe, then ſhall all goe contrary: which perſwaſion mooves in them an incredible obedience to their commands; If they bid them take fire in their hands or mouthes, they will doe it, or any other deſperate thing, although with the apparant danger of their lives.

The women remaine with their Parents untill they have husbands, and if the Parents bee dead, then with ſome other of their friends. If the husband die, he leaves all that he hath to his wife, except his bow and arrowes, and ſome Beades (which they uſually bury with them) and ſhe is to keepe the children untill the ſons come to be men, and then they live where they pleaſe, for all mens houſes are free unto them; and the daughters untill they have husbands. The manner of their marriages is thus; he that would have a wife, treates with the father, or if he be dead, with the friend that takes care of her whom he deſires to have to wife, and agrees with

with him for a quantity of Beades, or ſome ſuch other thing which is accepted amongſt them; which he is to give for her, and muſt be payed at the day of their marriage; and then the day being appointed, all the friends of both parts meet at the mans houſe that is to have the wife, and each one brings a preſent of meate, and the woman that is to be married alſo brings her preſent: when the company is all come, the man he ſits at the upper end of the houſe, and the womans friends leade her up, and place her by him, then all the company ſit down upon mats, on the ground (as their manner is) and the woman riſeth and ſerves dinner, Firſt to her husband, then to all the company; the reſt of the day they ſpend in ſinging and dancing (which is not unpleaſant) at night the company leaves thē, and cōmonly they live very peaceably and lovingly together; Yet it falls out ſometimes, that a man puts away one wife and takes another; then ſhe and her children returne to her friends again. They are generally very obedient to their husbands, and you ſhal ſeldome heare a woman ſpeake in the preſence of her husband, except he aske her ſome queſtion.

This people live to a great age, which appeares, in that although they marry not ſo yong as we doe in *England*, yet you may ſee many of them great-grandfathers to children of good bigneſſe; and continue at that age, very

able and ſtrong men: The Men and Women have all blacke haire, which is much bigger and harſher then ours, it is rare to ſee any of them to waxe gray, although they be very old, but never bauld: It is ſeldome ſeene that any of the men have beards, but they weare long locks, which reach to their ſhoulders, and ſome of them to their waſts: they are of a comely ſtature, well favoured, and excellently well limbed, and ſeldome any deformed. In their warres, and hunting, they uſe Bowes and Arrowes (but the Arrowes are not poyſoned, as in other places.) The Arrow-heads are made of a Flint-ſtone, the top of a Deares horne, or ſome Fiſh-bone, which they faſten with a ſort of glew, which they make. They alſo uſe in warres, a ſhort club of a cubite long, which they call a *Tomahawk*.

They live for the moſt part in Townes, like Countrey Villages in *England*; Their houſes are made like our Arboures, covered ſome with matts, others with barke of trees, which defend them from the injury of the weather: The fiers are in the midſt of the houſe, and a hole in the top for the ſmoake to goe out at. In length, ſome of them are 30. others 40. ſome a 100. foote; and in breadth about 12. foote. They have ſome things amongſt them which may well become Chriſtians to imitate, as their temperance in eating and drinking, their

Iuſtice

Iuſtice each to other, for it is never heard of, that thoſe of a Nation will rob or ſteale one from another; and the *Engliſh* doe often truſt them with truck, to deale for them as factors, and they have performed it very juſtly: Alſo they have ſent letters by them to *Virginia*, and into other parts of the Countrey, unto their ſeruants that have beene trading abroad, and they have delivered them, and brought backe anſwere thereof unto thoſe that ſent them; Alſo their conuerſation each with other, is peaceable, and free from all ſcurrulous words, which may give offence; They are very hoſpitable to their owne people, and to ſtrangers; they are alſo of a grave comportment: Some of the Aduenturers at a time, was at one of their feaſts, when Two hundred of them did meet together; they eate of but one diſh at a meale, and every man, although there be never ſo many, is ſerued in a diſh by himſelfe; their diſhes are made of wood, but handſomely wrought: The dinner laſted two houres; and after dinner, they ſung and danced about two houres more, in all which time, not one word or action paſt amongſt them that could give the leaſt diſturbance to the company; In the moſt grave aſſembly, no man can expect to find ſo much time paſt with more ſilence and gravitie: Some *Indians* comming on a time to *Iames Towne* in *Virginia*, it happened, that there then ſate the Councell to heare

cauſes, and the *Indians* ſeeing ſuch an aſſembly, asked what it meant? Anſwere was made, there was held a *Match-comaco* (which the *Indians* call their place of Councell) the *Indian* replyed, that they all talke at once, but wee doe not ſo in our *Match-comaco*.

Their attire is decent and modeſt; about their wafts, they weare a covering of Deares skinnes, which reacheth to their knees, and upon their ſhoulders a large mantle of skinnes, which comes downe to the middle of the legge, and ſome to the heele; in winter they weare it furred, in ſummer without; When men hunt they put off their Mantles, ſo doe the women when they worke, if the weather be hot: The women affect to weare chaines and bracelets of beades, ſome of the better ſort of them, weare ropes of Pearle about their necks, and ſome hanging in their eares, which are of a large ſort, but ſpoyled with burning the Oyſters in the fire, and the rude boaring of them. And they and the young men uſe to paint their faces with ſeverall colours, but ſince the *Engliſh* came thither, thoſe about them have quite left it; and in many things ſhew a great inclination to conforme themſelues to the *Engliſh* manner of living. The *Werowance* of *Paſchatoway* deſired the Governor to ſend him a man that could build him a houſe like the Engliſh, and in ſundry reſpects, commended our manner of living,

as

as much better then their owne: The *Werowance* of *Patuxent*, goes frequently in *Engliſh* Attire, ſo doth hee of *Portoback*, and many others that have bought Clothes of the *Engliſh*: Theſe *Werowances* have made requeſt, that ſome of their children may be brought up amongſt the *Engliſh*, and every way, ſhew great demonſtrations of friendſhip, and good affection unto them.

Their Religion.

Theſe People acknowledge a God, who is the giver of al the good things, wherewith their life is maintained; and to him they ſacrifice of the firſt fruits of their Corne, and of that which they get by hunting, and fiſhing: The ſacrifice is performed by an Ancient man, who makes a ſpeech unto their God (not without ſomething of Barbariſme) which being ended, hee burnes part of the ſacrifice, and then eates of the reſt, then the People that are preſent, eate alſo, and untill the Ceremony be performed, they will not touch one bit thereof: They hold the Immortalitie of the ſoule, and that there is a place of Ioy, and another of torment after death, and that thoſe which kill, ſteale, or lye, ſhall goe to the place of torment, but thoſe which doe no harme, to the good place; where they ſhall have all ſorts of pleaſure.

It happened the laſt yeere, that ſome of the *Saſquehanocks* and the *Wicomeſſes* (who are enemies) met at the Iland of *Monoponſon*, where

Captaine *Cleyborne* liveth, they all came to trade, and one of the *Saſquehanocks* did an Injury to a *Wicomeſſe*, whereat ſome of *Cleybornes* people that ſaw it, did laugh. The *Wicomeſſes* ſeeing themſelues thus injured and deſpiſed (as they thought) went away, and lay in ambuſh for the returne of the *Saſquehanocks*, and killed five of them, onely two eſcaped; and then they returned againe, and killed three of *Cleybornes* People, and ſome of his Cattle; about two moneths after this was done, the *Wicomeſſes* ſent a meſſenger unto his Lordſhips Governor, to excuſe the fact, and to offer ſatisfaction for the harme that was done to the *Engliſh*: The *Wicomeſſe* that came with the meſſage, brought in his company an *Indian*, of the Towne of *Patuxent*, which is the next neighbouring Towne unto the *Engliſh* at Saint *Maries*, with whom they have good correſpondence, and hee ſpake to the Governour in this manner.

I Am a Native of *Patuxent*, as this man (whom you know) can tell you, true it is, I married a wife amongſt the *Wicomeſſes*, where I have lived ever ſince, and they have ſent me to tell you, that they are ſorry for the harme, which was lately done by ſome of their people, to the *Engliſh* at *Monaponſon*; and hope you will not make the raſh act of a few young men, (which was done in heate) a quarrell to their Nation,

Nation, who desire to live in peace and love with you, and are ready to make satisfaction for the Injury, desiring to know what will give you content, and that they will returne such things as were then taken from thence; But withall, they desire you not to thinke that they doe this for feare, for they have warres with the *Saſquehanocks*, who have by a ſurpriſe, lately killed many of their men, but they would not ſue to them for peace, intending to revenge the injuries, as they could find opportunitie, yet their desire was to have peace with the *Engliſh*.

The Governour returned answere to the *Wicomeſſe*; since you acknowledge the Injury, and are sorry for it, and onely desire to know what I expect for satisfaction; I tell you I expect that those men, who have done this out-rage, should be delivered unto me, to doe with them as I shall thinke fit, and likewise that you restore all such things as you then tooke from the *Engliſh*; and withall, charged him with a second Injury attempted upon some of his owne People, since that time, by the *Wicomeſſes*.

The *Wicomeſſe* after a little pause, replyed; It is the manner amongst us *Indians*, that if any such like accident happen, wee doe redeeme the life of a man that is so slaine, with a 100. armes length of *Roanoke* (which is a sort of

Beades

Beades that they make, and uſe for money) and ſince that you are heere ſtrangers, and come into our Countrey, you ſhould rather conforme your ſelues to the Cuſtomes of our Countrey, then impoſe yours upon us; But as for the ſecond matter, I know nothing of it, nor can give any anſwere thereunto.

The Governour then told him; It ſeemes you come not ſufficiently inſtructed in the buſineſſe which wee have with the *Wicomeſſes*, therefore tell them what I have ſaid; and that I expect a ſpeedy anſwere; and ſo diſmiſt him.

It fell in the way of my diſcourſe, to ſpeake of the *Indian* money of thoſe parts, It is of two ſorts, *Wompompeag* and *Roanoake*; both of them are made of a Fiſh-ſhell, that they gather by the Sea ſide, *Wompompeag* is of the greater ſort, and *Roanoake* of the leſſer, and the *Wompompeag* is three times the value of *Roanoake*; and theſe ſerue as Gold and Siluer doe heere; they barter alſo one commoditie for another, and are very glad of trafficke and commerce, ſo farre as to ſupply their neceſſities: They ſhew no great deſire of heaping wealth, yet ſome they will have to be buryed with them; If they were Chriſtians, and would live ſo free from covetouſneſſe, and many other vices which abound in Chriſtendome, they would be a brave people.

I therefore conclude, that ſince God Almighty hath made this Countrey ſo large and fruitfull,

full, and that the people be such as you have heard them described; It is much more Prudence and Charity, to Civilize, and make them Christians, then to kill, robbe, and hunt them from place to place, as you would doe a wolfe. By reducing of them, God shall be serued, his Majesties Empire enlarged by the addition of many thousand Subjects, as well as of large Territories, our Nation honoured, and the Planters themselues enriched by the trafficke and commerce which may be had with them; and in many other things, they may be usefull, but prejudiciall they cannot be, if it be not through their owne faults, by negligence of fortifying themselues, and not conseruing military discipline.

CHAP. VI.

Conditions propounded by the Lord *Baltemore*, to ſuch as ſhall goe, or adventure into *Maryland*.

I.

WHAT perſon ſoever, ſubject to our ſoveraigne Lord the King of *England*, ſhal be at the charge to tranſport into the Province of *Maryland*, himſelfe or his deputy, with any number of able men, betweene the ages of 16 and 50, each man being provided in all things neceſſary for a Plantatiõ (which, together with their tranſportation, will amount to about 20 l. a man, as by an æſtimate hereafter following may appeare) there ſhalbe aſſigned unto every ſuch adventurer,

turer, for every five men which he ſhall ſo tranſport thither, a proportion of good land within the ſaid Province, containing in quantity 1000 acres of Engliſh meaſure, which ſhall be erected into a Mannor, and be conveyed to him, his heires, and aſſignes for ever, with all ſuch royalties and priviledges, as are uſually belonging to Mannors in *England*; rendring and paying yerely unto his Lordſhip, and his heires for every ſuch Mannor, a quit rent of 20 ſhillings, (to be paid in the Commodities of the Countrey) and ſuch other ſervices as ſhall be generally agreed upon for publike uſes, and the common good.

II.

What perſon ſoever, as aforeſaid, ſhall tranſport himſelfe, or any leſſe number of ſervants then five (aged, and provided as aforeſaid) he ſhall have aſſigned to him, his heires and aſſignes for ever, for himſelfe, 100 acres of good land within the ſaid Province; and for and in reſpect of every ſuch ſeruant, 100 acres more, be be holden of his Lordſhip in freehold, paying therefore, a yeerely quit rent of 2 ſhillings for every hundred acres, in the Commodities of the Countrey.

III.

Any married man that ſhall tranſport him-

ſelfe, his wife and children; ſhall have aſſigned unto him, his heires and aſſignes for ever, in freehold, (as aforeſaid) for himſelfe 100 acres; and for his wife 100 acres; and for every child that he ſhall carry over, under the age of 16 yeeres, 50 acres; paying for a quit rent 12 pence for every fifty acres.

IIII.

Any woman that ſhall tranſport herſelfe or any children, under the age of ſixe yeeres, ſhall have the like Conditions as aforeſaid.

V.

Any one that ſhall carry over any women ſervants, under the age of fourty yeeres, ſhall have for and in reſpect of every ſuch woman ſervant, 50 acres; paying onely a quit rent, as aforeſaid.

Inſtructions

CHAP. VII.

Instructions and advertisements, for such as shall intend to goe, or send, to plant in Maryland.

THis Countrey of *Maryland*, lieth from *England* to the Southwest, about 1200 leagues by Sea: the voyage is sometimes performed thither in 5 or 6 weekes, but ordinarily it is two moneths voyage, and oftner within that time then beyond it. The returne from thence to *England*, is ordinarily made in a moneth, and seldome exceeds sixe weekes.

The best time of the yeere for going thither, is to be there by *Michaelmas*, or at furthest by *Christmas*, for he that comes by that time shall have time enough to build him a house, and to prepare ground sufficient to plant in the spring following. But there is conveniency of passage thither in most moneths of the yeere; and any one that will send unto Mr. *Peasleys*, or Master *Morgans* house, may there be informed of the certaine time when any of his Lordships company is to goe away, and so save the charge of unnecessary attendance here in *London*.

A particular of such neceſſary proviſions as every Adventurer muſt carry, according to the number of his ſervants: together with an æſtimate of their prices.

In Victualls.

For one man, for a yeere,

	l.	s	d
Imprimis, eight buſhells of meale	2	8	0
Item, two buſhellls of Oatmeale	0	9	0
Item, one buſhell of Peaſe	0	4	0
Item, one gallon of Oyle	0	3	6
Item, two gallons of Vinegar	0	2	0
Item, one gallon of Aquavitæ	0	2	6
Item, one buſhell of Bay-ſalt	0	2	0
Item, in Sugar, Spice and Fruit	0	6	8
Summ.	3	17	8

In Apparrell.

For one man,

	l	s	d
Item, two *Munmoth* caps or hats	0	4	0
Item, three falling Bands	0	1	3

Item,

Item, three ſhirts	0	7	6
Item, one Waſtcoate	0	2	2
Item, one ſuite of Canvas	0	7	6
Item, one ſuite of Frize	0	10	0
Item, one ſuite of Cloth	0	16	0
Item, one courſe cloth, or frize coate	0	15	0
Item, three paire of ſtockings	0	4	0
Item, ſixe paire of ſhooes	0	13	0
Item, Inkle for garters	0	0	2
Item, one dozen of points	0	0	3
Summ.	4	0	10

In Bedding.

For two men.

	l	s	d
Item, two paire of Canvas ſheets	0	16	0
Item, ſeven ells of Canvas to make a bed and boulſter to be fill'd in the country	0	8	0
Item, one Rugg for a bed	0	8	0
Item, five ells of courſe Canvas to make a bed at Sea, to bee fill'd with ſtraw	0	4	0
Item, one courſe Rugg at Sea	0	6	0
Summ.	2	2	0
whereof one mans part is,	1	1	0

In

In Armes.

For one man,

	l	s	d
Item, one musket	1	0	0
Item, 10 pound of Powder	0	11	0
Item, 40 pound of Lead, Bullets, Pistoll and Goose shot, of each sort some.	0	4	0
Item, one sword,	0	5	0
Item, one belt	0	1	0
Item, one bandeleere and flaske	0	2	0
Item, in Match	0	2	6
Summ.	2	5	6

In Tooles.

For five persons, and so after the rate for more or lesse.

	l	s	d
Item, 5 broad Howes, at 2 s. a piece	0	10	0
Item, 5 narrow Howes, at 16 d. a piece	0	6	8
Item, 2 broad Axes, at 3 s. 8 d. a piece	0	7	4
Item, 5 felling Axes, at 1 s. 6 d. a piece	0	7	6
Item, 2 steele Hand-sawes, at 1 s. 4 d.	0	2	8
Item, 2 Two-handsawes at 5 s.	0	10	0
Item, a Whip-saw set and filed, with boxe, file and wrest	0	10	0
Item, 2 Hammers, at 12 d.	0	2	0
Item, 3 Shovells, at 1 s. 6 d.	0	4	6

Item,

Item, 3 Spades, at 1 s. 6 d.	0	4	6
Item, 2 Awgurs, at 6 d.	0	1	0
Item, 6 Chiſſells, at 6 d.	0	3	0
Item, 2 Piercers ſtocked, at 4 d.	0	0	8
Item, 3 Gimlets, at 2 d.	0	0	6
Item, 2 Hatchets, at 1 s. 9 d.	0	3	6
Item, 2 Frowes to cleave Pales, at 1 s. 6 d.	0	3	0
Item, 2 Hand-bills, at 1 s. 8 d.	0	3	4
Item, one Grindſtone	0	4	0
Item, Nailes of all ſorts	2	0	0
Item, 2 Pickaxes, at 1 s. 6 d.	0	3	0
Summ.	6	7	2
whereof one mans part is	1	5	8

Houſhold Implements.

For 6 perſons, and ſo after the rate, for more

	l	s	d
Item, one Iron pot	0	7	0
Item, one Iron kettle	0	6	0
Item, one large Frying-pan	0	2	6
Item, one Gridiron	0	1	6
Item, two Skillets	0	5	0
Item, one Spit	0	2	0
Item, Platters, Diſhes, and ſpoones of wood	0	4	0
Summ.	1	8	0
whereof one mans part is,	0	4	8

An eſtimate of the whole charge of tranſporting one ſeruant, and providing him of all neceſſaries for one yeere.

	l.	s.	d.
Inprimis, In Victualls	3	17	8
Item, In apparell	4	0	10
Item, In bedding	1	1	0
Item, In Armes	2	5	6
Item, In tooles	1	5	8
Item, In houſhold Implements	0	4	8
Item, Caske to put his goods in	0	10	0
Item, fraight for his goods at halfe a tunne	1	10	0
Item, For his Victuall, and paſſage by Sea	6	0	0
	20.	15.	4

Of which charge, the Aduenturer having the greateſt part of it in proviſion & goods; in caſe any ſeruant die by the way, or ſhortly after his comming thither, the goods of that ſeruant being ſold in the Countrey, will returne all his charge againe, with aduantage.

A Compu-

A computation of a ſeruants labour, and the profit that may ariſe by it, by inſtance in ſome particulars, which may be put in practiſe the firſt yeere.

	l.	s.	d.
One man may at the ſeaſon plant ſo much corne, as ordinarily yeelds of Wheate 100. buſhels, worth upon the place, at Two ſhillings a Buſhell.	10	0	0
Of Beanes and Peaſe, 20. buſhels, worth at three ſhillings a buſhell.	3	0	0
The ſame man will plant of *Tobacco*, betweene 800. and a 1000. weight, which at the loweſt rate, at two pound 10. ſhil. the hundred, is worth,	20	0	0
The ſame man may within the ſame yere, in the winter, make 4000. of Pipe-ſtaves, worth upon the place foure pound the thouſand.	16	0	0
	49.	00	00.

Beſide all their other labours in building, fencing, clearing of ground, raiſing of Cattell, gardening, &c.

If a mans labour be imployed in Hempe and Flaxe, it will yeeld him as much profit, as *Tobacco* at this rate; and ſo in many other Commodities, whereof this Countrey is capable.

No man neede to doubt of the vent of theſe Commodities, for Merchants ſend ſhipping to thoſe parts, who will buy off theſe Commodities at the aforeſaid rates, in as great a quantitie, as they ſhalbe able to make ready for them; becauſe they yeeld a great encreaſe of profit in other Countreys, which the Planters themſelues may make aduantage of to themſelues, if they have ſhipping, and thinke fit to deale in ſuch a kind of trade. As for inſtance, a 1000. of Pipe-ſtaves, which are rated upon the place at foure pound, being carried to the *Canaries*, will yeeld 15. or 20. l. Where likewiſe, and at the Weſterne Iſlands, the *Indian* Corne will yeeld a great increaſe of benefit. The benefit alſo which may be raiſed by trade out of Swine onely, may eaſily be conceived to be very great, ſeeing they multiplie exceedingly, aske little tendance, and leſſe charge of keeping in that Countrey, ſo abounding with Maſt, Cheſtnuts, &c. For Porke being tranſported into *Spaine*, or the Weſterne Ilands will yeeld about 6. pence a pound, and Bacon, 8. pence. or 9. pence.

A note

A note for the Aduenturers memory, of ſuch things as hee may (if he pleaſe) carry with him, either for his owne better accommodation (on Ship-board, or for ſome time after his arrivall in Maryland) *or for trade, according to his abilitie.*

Proviſion for Ship-board.

FIne Wheate-flower, cloſe and well packed, to make puddings, &c. Clarret-wine burnt. Canary Sacke. Conſerues, Marmalades, Suckets, and Spices. Sallet Oyle. Prunes to ſtew. Live Poultry. Rice, Butter, Holland-cheeſe, or old Cheſhire, gammons of Bacon, Porke, dried Neates-tongues, Beefe packed up in Vineger, ſome Weather-ſheepe, meats baked in earthen potts, Leggs of Mutton minced, and ſtewed, and cloſe packed up in tried Sewet, or Butter, in earthen pots: Iuyce of Limons, &c.

Proviſion for trade in *Virginia*, or *Maryland*.

If he be minded to furniſh himſelfe with

Cattell in *Virginia*, his best way is to carry a superfluitie of wollen, or linnen cloth, callicoes, sayes, hatts, shooes, stockings, and all sorts of clothing; of Wine, Sugar, Prunes, Rasins, Currance, Honey, Spice, and Grocery wares, with which hee may procure himselfe cattell there, according to the stocke he dealeth withall. About 4. or 5. Pound laid out heere in commodities, will there buy a Cow; and betweene 20. and 30. shillings, a breeding Sow. The like Commodities will furnish him either there, or in *Maryland*, with Hogges, Poultry, and Corne. Hee may doe well also to carry a superfluity of Knives, Combes, and Bracelets, to trade with the women Natives; and some Hatchets, Howes, and Axes, to trade with the men for Venison, Fish, Turkies, Corne, Fawnes to store a Parke, &c.

Provision for his House.

Iron, and Locks, and Hinges, and bolts; &c. Mustard-seede, Glasse and Leade for his windowes, Mault for beere, a Hogshead of Beefe or Porke: Two or three Firkins of Butter, a hundred or two of old Cheeses; a gallon of honey, Soape and Candles, Iron wedges, Pookes for Rennet to make cheese: a good *Mastiffe*, &c.

Provision

Proviſion for Husbandry.

Seede Wheate, Rie, Barley, and Oates (the beſt way to preſerue it from heating at ſea, is to carry it in the eare) Kernells of Peares and Apples (eſpecially of Pepins, Pearemaines, and Duſons) for the making hereafter of Cider, and Perry; the ſtones and ſeedes of all thoſe fruits and rootes, and herbes, which he deſireth to have. Good ſtore of claver graſſe ſeede, to make good meadow.

Proviſion for Fiſhing and Fowling.

Inprimis, neceſſaries for a boate of 3. or 4. Tunne; as Spikes, Nayles, Pitch, Tarre, Ocome, Canuis for a ſayle, Ropes, Anchor, Iron for the Ruther: Fiſhing-lines for Cod and Macrills, &c. Cod-hookes, and Macrill-hookes, a Seane or Baſſe-net, Herring-netts, Leade, Fowling-pieces of ſixe foote; Powder and Shott, and Flint Stones; a good Water-Spaniell, &c.

A direct-

A direction for choice of ſeruants.

IN the taking of ſervants, he may doe well to furniſh himſelfe with as many as he can, of uſefull and neceſſary Arts: A Carpenter, of all others the moſt neceſſary; A Mill-wright, Ship-wright, Boate-wright, Wheele-wright, Brick-maker, Brick-layer, Potter; one that can cleave Lath and Pale, and make Pipe-ſtaves, &c. A Ioyner, Cooper, Turner, Sawyer, Smith, Cutler, Leather-dreſſer, Miller, Fiſherman, and Gardiner. Theſe will be of moſt uſe; but any luſty young able man, that is willing to labour and take paines, although he have no particular trade, will be beneficiall enough to his Maſter.

And in caſe any Adventurer ſhall be unprovided of ſuch men to ſupply his number, hee may have directions at the place where theſe bookes are to bee had, how and where hee may provide himſelfe of as many as hee pleaſe.

The

This Indenture *made the day of in the yeere of our Soveraigne Lord King* Charles, *&c. betweene of the one party, and on the other party,* Witneſſeth, *that the ſaid doth hereby covenant, promiſe, and grant, to and with the ſaid his Executors and Aſſignes, to ſerve him from the day of the date hereof, vntill his firſt and next arrivall in* Maryland; *and after for and during the tearme of yeeres, in ſuch ſervice and imployment, as he the ſaid or his aſſignes ſhall there imploy him, according to the cuſtome of the Countrey in the like kind. In conſideration whereof, the ſaid doth promiſe and grant, to and with the ſaid to pay for his paſſing, and to find him with Meat, Drinke, Apparell and Lodging, with other neceſſaries during the ſaid terme; and at the end of the ſaid terme, to give him one whole yeeres proviſion of Corne, and fifty acres of Land, according to the order of the countrey. In witneſſe whereof, the ſaid hath hereunto put his hand and ſeale, the day and yeere above written.*

Sealed and delivered in
the preſence of

The usuall terme of binding a servant, is for five yeers; but for any artificer, or one that shall deserve more then ordinary, the Adventurer shall doe well to shorten that time, and adde encouragements of another nature (as he shall see cause) rather then to want such usefull men.

A Forme of a Bill of Lading, to be taken from the Master of the Sip, by every Aduenterer, for the better securing of the transportation of his goods.

SHipped by the grace of God in goood order, and well conditioned by

in and

upon the good Ship, called the

whereof is master, under God, for this present voyage

and now riding at anker in the

and by Gods grace,

bound for *to say*

being marked and numbred, as in the margent, and are to be delivered in the like good order and well conditioned, at the Port of Saint Maries, *in* Maryland (*the danger of the Seas onely excepted*) *vnto* *or to*

assignes, *paying fraught for*

the

the ſaid goods
with primage and avarage accuſtomed. In witneſſe whereof, the Maſter or Purſer of the ſaid ſhip hathaffirmed to three Bills of Lading, all of this tenor and date, the one of which three bills being accompliſhed, the other two to ſtand void. And ſo God ſend the good Ship to her deſired Port in ſafety. Amen. Dated in

---

There is order taken for convenient houſes to be ſet up at Saint *Maries*, where all ſtrangers may at their firſt comming bee entertained, with lodging and other fitting accommodations, for themſelves and their goods, till they can better provide for themſelves.

The

The names of the Gentlemen adventurers that are gone in perſon to this Plantation.

Leonard Calvert, the governor } his Lordſhips brothers.
George Calvert. }

Ierome Hawley. Eſq; } Commiſsioners.
Thomas Cornewallis. Eſq; }

Mr. *Richard Gerard*, ſon to Sir *Thomas Gerard* Knight and (Baronet.
Edward Wintour. } ſonnes of the Lady *Anne Wintour*.
Freder: Wintour. }
Henry Wiſeman, ſon to Sir *Thomas Wiſeman* Knight.
Iohn Saunders.
Edward Cranfield.
Henry Greene.
Nicholas Perfax.
Iohn Baxter.
Thomas Dorrell.
Captaine *Iohn Hill*.
Iohn Medcalfe.
William Saire.

THE CHARTER OF *MARY LAND.*

CHARLES By the Grace of GOD, King of *England, Scotland, France,* and *Ireland,* Defendor of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these Presents shall come greeting.

WHEREAS Our right Trusty and Wellbeloved Subject *Cecilius Calvert,* Baron of *Baltemore* in our Kingdom of *Ireland,* Sonne and heire of Sir *George Calvert* Knight, late Ba-

ron of *Baltemore* in the ſame Kingdome of *Ireland*, purſuing his Fathers intentions, being excited with a laudable and pious zeale for the propagation of the Chriſtian Faith, and the enlargement of our Empire and Dominion, hath humbly beſought leave of Vs, by his induſtry and charge, to tranſport an ample Colony of the *Engliſh* Nation unto a certaine Countrey hereafter deſcribed, in the parts of *America*, not yet cultivated and planted, though in ſome parts thereof inhabited by certaine barbarous people, having no knowledge of Almighty God, and hath humbly beſought our Royall Majeſtie to give, grant, and confirme all the ſaid Countrey, with certaine Priviledges and Iuriſdictions, requiſite for the good government, and ſtate of his Colony, and Countrey aforeſaid, to him and his heires for ever.

The bounds. KNOW YEE therefore, that Wee favouring the Pious, and Noble purpoſe of the ſaid Barons of *Baltemore*, of our ſpeciall grace, certaine knowledge, and meere motion, have given, granted, and confirmed, and by this our preſent Charter, for Vs, Our Heires, and Succeſſors, doe give, grant and confirme unto the ſaid *Cecilius*, now Baron of *Baltemore*, his heires and Aſſignes, all that part of a *Penjnſula*, lying in the parts of *America*, betweene the Ocean on the Eaſt, and the Bay of *Cheſopeack* on the Weſt, and divided from the other part thereof, by

by a right line drawne from the Promontory or Cape of Land called *Watkins Point* (ſituate in the foreſaid Bay, neere the river of *Wighco*) on the Weſt, unto the maine Ocean on the Eaſt; and betweene that bound on the South, unto that part of *Delaware* Bay on the North, which lieth under the fortieth degree of Northerly Latitude from the Equinoctiall, where *New-England* ends; And all that tract of land betweene the bounds aforeſaid; that is to ſay, paſſing from the foreſaid Bay, called *Delaware* Bay, in a right line by the degree aforeſaid, unto the true Meridian of the firſt fountaine of the River of *Pattowmeck*, and from thence trending toward the South unto the farther banke of the fore-ſaid River, and following the Weſt and South ſide thereof unto a certaine place called *Cinquack*, ſituate neere the mouth of the ſaid River, where it falls into the Bay of *Cheſopeack*, and from thence by a ſtraight line unto the foreſaid Promontory, and place called *Watkins Point*, (So that all that tract of land divided by the line aforeſaid, drawne betweene the maine Ocean, and *Watkins Point* unto the Promontory called *Cape Charles*, and all its apurtenances, doe remaine intirely excepted to us, our heires, and Succeſſors for ever.)

WEE DOE alſo grant and confirme unto the ſaid now Lord *Baltemore*, his heires and Aſſignes, all Ilands, and Ilets within the

limitts aforesaid, and all and singular the Ilands and Ileetts, which are, or shall be in the Ocean, within 10. Leagues from the Easterne shoare of the said Countrey, towards the East, with all and singular Ports, Harbors, Bayes, Rivers, and Inletts, belonging unto the Countrey, or Ilands aforesaid: And all the Soile, lands, Fields, Woods, Mountaines, Fennes, Lakes, Rivers, Bayes, and Inletts, situate, or being within the bounds, and limits aforesaid, with the fishing of all sorts of fish, *Whales*, *Sturgeons*, and all other royal fishes in the Sea, Bays, Inletts, or Rivers, within the premises: and the fish therein taken: and moreover all Veines, Mines, and Quarries, aswell discovered, as not discovered, of Gold, Siluer, Gemmes, and pretious stones, and all other whatsoever, be it of Stones, Mettalls, or of any other thing, or matter whatsoever, found, or to bee found within the Countrey, Iles, and limits aforesaid. And Furthermore the Patronages and Aduowsons of all Churches, which (as Christian Religion shall encrease within the Countrey, Iles, Ileetts, and limits aforesaid) shall happen hereafter to bee erected: together with licence and power, to build and found Churches, Chappells, and Oratories, in convenient and fit places within the premises, and to cause them to be dedicated, and consecrated according to the Ecclesiasticall Lawes

of

of our Kingdome of *England*: *Together with* all and singular the like, and as ample rights, Iurisdictions, Priviledges, Prerogatives, Royalties, Liberties Immunities, Royall rights, and franchises of what kind soever temporall, as well by Sea, as by land, within the Countrey, Iles, Ilets, and limits aforesaid; To have, exercise, use and enjoy the same, as amply as any Bishop of *Durham*, within the Bishoprick, or County Palatine of *Durham*, in our Kingdome of *England*, hath at any time heretofore had, held, used, or enjoyed, or of right ought, or might have had, held, used, or enjoyed. *Iurisdiction of a Count Palatine.*

AND HIM the said now Lord *Baltemore*, his Heires and Assignes, Wee doe by these Presents for Vs, Our Heires and Successors, make, create, and constitute the true and absolute Lords, and Proprietaries of the Countrey aforesaid, and of all other the Premises, (except before excepted) saving alwayes, the faith and allegeance, and Soveraigne dominion due unto Vs, Our Heires and Successors.

TO HAVE, hold, possesse, and enjoy the sayd Countrey, Iles, Ilets, and other the Premises, unto the said now Lord *Baltemore*, his heires and assignes, to the sole and proper use and behoofe of him the said now Lord *Baltemore*, his heires and assignes for ever.

TO BEE holden of Vs, Our Heires, and Successors, Kings of *England*, as of Our Castle *Tenure.*

of

of *Windſor*, in Our County of *Berkſhire*, in free and common ſoccage, by fealty onely, for all ſeruices, and not in Capite, or by Knights ſeruice : YEELDING and paying therefore to Vs, our Heires and Succeſſors, two *Indian* Arrowes of thoſe parts, to be delivered at Our ſaid Caſtle of *Windſor*, every yeere on the Tueſday in *Eaſter* weeke ; and alſo the fifth part of all Gold and Siluer Oare within the limits aforeſaid, which ſhall from time to time happen to be found.

Rent.

NOW THAT the ſaid Countrey thus by Vs granted, and deſcribed, may be eminent above all other parts of the ſaid territory, and dignified with larger titles : Know yee that wee of our further grace, certaine knowledge, and meere motion, have thought fit to erect the ſame Countrey and Ilands into a Province, as out of the fullneſſe of Our royall Power, and Prerogative, Wee doe, for Vs, Our Heires, and Succeſſors, erect, and incorporate them into a Province, and doe call it *Mary land*, and ſo from henceforth will have it called.

AND FORASMVCH as Wee have hereby made, and ordained the foreſaid now Lord *Baltemore*, the true Lord, and Proprietary of all the Province aforeſaid : Know yee therefore moreover, that Wee, repoſing eſpeciall truſt and confidence in the fidelitie, wiſedome, Iuſtice, and Provi-

dent

dent circumspection of the said now Lord *Baltemore*, for Vs, Our Heires and Successors, doe grant free, full, and absolute power, by vertue of these Presents, to him and his heires, for the good and happy government of the said Province, to ordaine, make, enact, and under his and their seales to publish any Lawes whatsoever, appertaining either unto the publike State of the said Province, or unto the private utility of particular Persons, according unto their best discretions, of and with the aduise assent and approbation of the Free-men of the said Province, or the greater part of them, or of their delegates or deputies, whom for the enacting of the said Lawes, when, and as often as neede shall require, We will that the said now Lord *Baltemore*, and his heires, shall assemble in such sort and forme, as to him or them shall seeme best: And the same lawes duly to execute upon all people, within the said Province, and limits thereof, for the time being, or that shall be constituted under the government, and power of him or them, either sayling towards *Mary-land*, or returning from thence toward *England*, or any other of Ours, or forraine Dominions, by imposition of Penalties, Imprisonment, or any other punishment; yea, if it shall be needfull, and that the quality of the offence require it, by taking away member or life, either by him the said now Lord

Power to enact Lawes.

Baltemore, and his heires, or by his or their Deputies, Lievtenants, Iudges, Iuſtices, Magiſtrates, Officers, and Miniſters to be ordained or appointed, according to the Tenor, and true intention of theſe Preſents: And likewiſe to appoint and eſtabliſh any Iudges and Iuſtices, Magiſtrates and Officers whatſoever, at ſea and Land, for what cauſes ſoever, and with what power ſoever, and in ſuch forme, as to the ſaid now Lord *Baltemore*, or his heires, ſhall ſeeme moſt conuenient: Alſo to remit, releaſe, pardon, and aboliſh, whether before Iudgement, or after, all crimes or offences whatſoever, againſt the ſaid Lawes: and to doe all and every other thing or things, which unto the compleate eſtabliſhment of Iuſtice, unto Courts, Prætories, and Tribunals, formes of Iudicature and maners of proceeding, do belong: although in theſe Preſents, expreſſe mention be not made thereof, and by Iudges by them delegated, to award Proceſſe, hold Pleas, and determine in all the ſaid Courts and Tribunalls, all actions, ſuits, and cauſes whatſoever, as well criminall as civill, perſonall, reall, mixt, and prætoriall; which laws, ſo as aforſaid to be publiſhed, Our pleaſure is, and ſo Wee enioyne, require, and command, ſhall be moſt abſolute and available in Law, and that all the Leige people, and ſubjects of Vs, Our Heires and Succeſſors, do obſerue and keepe the ſame inuiolably,

in

in thoſe parts, ſo farre as they concerne them, under the paines therein expreſſed, or to be expreſſed: Provided nevertheleſſe, that the ſaid Lawes be conſonant to reaſon, and be not repugnant or contrary, but as neere as conueniently may be, agreeable to the Lawes, Statutes, Cuſtomes, and Rights of this our Kingdome of *England*.

AND FORASMVCH, as in the Government of ſo great a Province, ſuddaine accidents doe often happen, whereunto it will be neceſſary to apply a remedy, before the Free-holders of the ſaid Province, their Delegates, or Deputies, can be aſſembled to the making of Lawes, neither will it be conuenient, that inſtantly upon every ſuch emergent occaſion, ſo great a multitude ſhould be called together: Therefore for the better government of the ſaid Province, Wee will and ordaine, and by theſe Preſents for Vs, Our Heires, and Succeſſors, doe grant unto the ſaid now Lord *Baltemore*, and his heires, that the ſaid now Lord *Baltemore* and his heires, by themſelues, or by their Magiſtrates and Officers in that behalfe duely to be ordained as aforeſaid, may make and conſtitute, fit and wholeſome Ordinances, from time to time, within the ſaid Province, to be kept and obſerued, as well for the preſervation of the Peace, as for the better government of the people there inhabiting, and publikely

to notifie the ſame to all perſons, whom the ſame doth, or any way may concerne; which Ordinances, Our pleaſure is, ſhall be obſerued inviolably within the ſaid Province, under the paines therein to bee expreſſed. So as the ſaid Ordinances be conſonant to reaſon, and be not repugnant nor contrary, but ſo farre as conueniently may be, agreeable with the Lawes and Statutes of Our Kingdome of *England*, and ſo as the ſaid Ordinances be not extended, in any ſort to bind, charge, or take away the right or intereſt of any perſon, or perſons, of, or in their Life, Member, Free-hold, Goods, or Chattells.

Licence to goe to Mary land.

FVRTHERMORE, that this new Colony may the more happily encreaſe by the multitude of people reſorting thither, and may likewiſe be the more ſtrongly defended from the incurſions of Saluages, or other enemies, Pyrates and Robbers: Therefore Wee, for Vs, Our Heires and Succeſſors, doe give and grant by theſe Preſents, Power, licence, and liberty unto all the liege people, and ſubjects, both preſent, and future, of Vs, Our Heires, and Succeſſors (excepting thoſe who ſhall be ſpecially forbidden) to tranſport themſelues and families unto the ſaid Province, with conuenient ſhipping, and fitting proviſions, and there to ſettle themſelues, dwell and inhabite, and to build, and fortifie Caſtles, Forts, and other places of ſtrength,

ſtrength for the publike, and their owne private defence, at the appointment of the ſaid now Lord *Baltemore*, and his heires, the Statute of fugitives, or any other whatſoever, to the contrary of the premiſes, in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

AND WEE will alſo, and of Our more ſpeciall grace, for Vs, Our Heires, and Succeſſors, wee doe ſtraightly enioyne, conſtitute, ordaine, and command, that the ſaid Province ſhall be of Our Allegiance, and that all and ſingular the Subjects, and Liege people of Vs, Our Heires, and Succeſſors, tranſported, or to be tranſported into the ſaid Province, and the children of them, and of ſuch as ſhall deſcend from them, there already borne, or hereafter to be borne, bee, and ſhall be Denizens, and Lieges of Vs, Our Heires, and Succeſſors, of Our Kingdome of *England*, and *Ireland*, and be in all things held, treated, reputed, and eſteemed as the liege faithfull people of Vs, Our Heires, and Succeſſors, borne within Our Kingdome of *England*: and likewiſe any Lands, Tenements, Revenues, Seruices, and other hereditaments whatſoever, within Our Kingdome of *England*, and other Our Dominions, may inherite, or otherwiſe purchaſe, receive, take, have, hold, buy, and poſſeſſe, and them may occupy, and enjoy, give, ſell, aliene, and bequeath, as likewiſe, all Liberties, Franchiſes, and Priviledges, of this

People borne in Maryland, *made Denizens of* England.

Our Kingdome of *England*, freely, quietly, and peaceably, have and poſſeſſe, occupy and enjoy, as Our liege people, borne, or to be borne within Our ſaid Kingdome of *England*, without the let, moleſtation, vexation, trouble, or grievance of Vs, Our Heires and Succeſſors: any Statute, Act, Ordinance, or Proviſion to the contrary hereof notwithſtanding.

Licence to transport goods and merchandiſe

AND FVRTHERMORE, That Our Subjects may be the rather encouraged to undertake this expedition, with ready and cheerefull minds; KNOW YEE, that We of Our ſpeciall grace, certaine knowledge, and meere motion, doe give and grant, by vertue of theſe preſents, aſwell unto the ſaid now Lord *Baltemore* and his Heires, as to all other that ſhall from time to time repaire unto that province, with a purpoſe to inhabite there, or to trade with the Natives of the ſaid Province, full licence to Lade and Fraight in any Ports whatſoever, of Vs, Our Heires and Succeſſors, and into the ſaid Province of *Maryland*, by them, their ſervants or aſſignes, to tranſport, all and ſingular, their Goods, Wares, and Merchandize; as likewiſe all ſorts of graine whatſoever, and any other things whatſoever, neceſſary for food or clothing (not prohibited by the Lawes and Statutes of our Kingdomes and Dominions to bee carried out of the ſaid kingdomes) without any lett, or moleſtation of Vs,

Vs, Our Heires, or Succeſſors, or of any of the officers of Vs, Our Heires, or Succeſſors; (ſaving alwayes, to Vs, Our Heires and Succeſſors, the Impoſitions, Cuſtomes, and other duties and payments for the ſaid Wares and Merchandiſe) any Statute, Act, Ordinance or other thing whatſoever to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Power of warr and peace.

AND becauſe in ſo remote a Country, and ſituate amongſt ſo many barbarous nations, the incurſions aſwell of the ſalvages themſelves, as of other enemies, pyrates and robbers, may probably be feared: Therefore We have given, and for Vs, Our Heires, and Succeſſors, doe give power by theſe preſents, unto the now Lord *Baltemore*, his heires and aſſignes, by themſelves, or their Captaines, or other their officers, to Leauy, Muſter and Traine, all ſorts of men, of what condition, or whereſoever borne, in the ſaid Province of *Mary-land* for the time being, and to make warre, and to purſue the Enemies and Robbers aforeſaid, aſwell by ſea as by land, yea, even without the limits of the ſaid Province, and (by Gods aſſiſtance) to vanquiſh and take them, and being taken, to put them to death by the Law of warre, or to ſave them at their pleaſure, and to doe all and every other thing which unto the charge and office of a Captaine Generall of an Army belongeth, or hath accuſtomed to belong, as fully and freely,

as

as any Captaine Generall of an army hath ever had the ſame.

Martiall Law.

ALSO, Our Will and Pleaſure is, and by this Our Charter, We doe give unto the ſaid now Lord *Baltemore*, his heires, and aſſignes, full power, liberty, and authority, in caſe of Rebellion, Tumult, or Sedition, if any ſhould happen (which God forbid) either upon the land within the Province aforeſaid, or upon the maine ſea, in making a voyage thither, or returning from thence, by themſelues, or their captains, deputies or other officers, to be authorized under their ſeales for that purpoſe (to whom we alſo, for Vs, Our Heires and Succeſſors, doe give and grant by theſe preſents, full power and authority) to exerciſe Martiall Law againſt mutinous and ſeditious perſons of thoſe parts, ſuch as ſhall refuſe to ſubmit themſelves to his, or their governement, or ſhall refuſe to ſerve in the warres, or ſhall flie to the Enemy, or forſake their Enſignes, or be loyterers, or ſtraglers, or otherwiſe howſoever offending againſt the Law, Cuſtome, and Diſcipline military, as freely, and in as ample manner and forme, as any Captaine generall of an army by vertue of his office might, or hath accuſtomed to uſe the ſame.

Power to conferre honor.

FVRTHERMORE, That the way to honors and dignities, may not ſeeme to be altogether precluded and ſhut up, to men well borne,

borne, and ſuch as ſhall prepare themſelves unto this preſent Plantation, and ſhall deſire to deſerve well of Vs, and Our Kingdomes, both in peace and war, in ſo farre diſtant and remote a Countrey: Therefore We, for Vs, Our Heires and Succeſſors, doe give free, and abſolute power, unto the ſaid now Lord *Baltemore*, his heires and aſſignes, to conferre favours, rewards, and honours, upon ſuch inhabitants within the Province aforeſaid, as ſhall deſerve the ſame; and to inveſt them, with what titles and dignities ſoever, as he ſhall thinke fit, (ſo as they be not ſuch as are now uſed in *England*) As likewiſe to erect and incorporate, Townes into Boroughes, and Boroughs into Cities, with convenient priuiledges and immunities, according to the merit of the inhabitants, and the fitneſſe of the places, and to doe all and every other thing or things, touching the premiſes, which to him, or them, ſhall ſeeme meete and requiſite; albeit they be ſuch as of their owne nature might otherwiſe require a more ſpeciall commandement and warrant, then in theſe Preſents is expreſſed.

WEE will alſo, and by theſe Preſents, for Vs, Our Heires and Succeſſors, We doe give and grant licence, by this Our Charter, unto the ſaid now Lord *Baltemore*, his heires and aſſignes, and to all the inhabitants and dwellers in the Province aforeſaid, both preſent and to

come, to import, or unlade, by themſelves, or their ſervants, factors, or aſſignes, all Merchandizes and goods whatſoever, that ſhall ariſe of the fruits and commodities of the ſaid Province, either by land or ſea, into any of the ports of Vs, Our Heires and Succeſſors, in Our kingdomes of *England*, or *Ireland*, or otherwiſe to diſpoſe of the ſaid goods, in the ſaid Ports, and if need be, within one yeere next after the unlading of the ſame, to lade the ſaid merchandizes and goods againe, into the ſame or other ſhips, and to export the ſame into any other Countreys, either of our Dominion or forreigne, (being in Amity with Vs, Our Heires and Succeſſors) Provided alwayes, that they pay ſuch Cuſtomes, Impoſitions, Subſidies and Duties for the ſame, to Vs, Our Heires and Succeſſors, as the reſt of Our Subjects of Our Kingdome of *England*, for the time being, ſhall be bound to pay: beyond which, We will not that the inhabitants of the foreſaid Province of *Mary-land*, ſhall be any way charged.

AND furthermore, of Our more ample and ſpeciall Grace, certaine knowledge, and meere motion, We doe, for Vs, Our Heires and Succeſſors, grant unto the ſaid now Lord *Baltemore*, his heires and aſſignes, full and abſolute power and authority, to make, erect, and conſtitute, within the Province of *Mary-land*, and the Iles and Iletts aforeſaid, ſuch, and ſo many Sea-

ports,

ports, Harbours, Creekes, and other places, for diſcharge and unlading of goods and merchandiſes, out of Ships, Boates, and other veſſells, and lading them, and in ſuch and ſo many places, and with ſuch Rights, Iuriſdictions, Liberties and Priviledges unto the ſaid ports belonging, as to him or them ſhall ſeeme moſt expedient. And that all and ſingular the Ships, Boats, and other Veſſells, which ſhall come for merchandize and trade unto the ſaid Province, or out of the ſame ſhall depart; ſhall be laden and unladen only at ſuch Ports as ſhall be ſo erected and conſtituted by the ſaid now Lord *Baltemore*, his heires or aſſignes, any Vſe, Cuſtome, or other thing to the contrary notwithſtanding; ſaving alwayes unto Vs, Our heires and Succeſſors, and to all the Subjects (of Our Kingdome of *England* and *Ireland*) of Vs, Our Heires and Succeſſors, free liberty of fiſhing for Sea-fiſh, aſwell in the Sea, Bayes, Inletts, and navigable Rivers, as in the Harbours, Bayes and Creekes of the Province aforeſaid, and the Priviledges of ſalting and drying their fiſh on the ſhore of the ſaid Province; and for the ſame cauſe, to cut and take underwood, or twiggs there growing, and to build Cottages and Shedds neceſſary in this behalfe, as they heretofore have, or might reaſonably have uſed; which Liberties and Priviledges, nevertheleſſe, the Subjects aforeſaid, of Vs, Our Heires and

Succeſſors, ſhall enjoy without any notable dammage, or injury, to be done to the ſaid now Lord *Baltemore*, his heires, or aſſignes, or to the dwellers and inhabitants of the ſaid Province, in the Ports, Creekes and ſhores aforeſaid, and eſpecially in the woods and Copſes growing within the ſaid Province: And if any ſhall doe any ſuch dammage, or injury, he ſhall incurre the heavy diſpleaſure of Vs, Our Heires and Succeſſors, the puniſhment of the Lawes, and ſhall moreover make ſatisfaction.

WEE doe furthermore, will, appoint, and ordaine, and by theſe Preſents, for Vs, Our Heires and Succeſſors, We doe grant unto the ſaid now Lord *Baltemore*, his heires and aſſignes, that he the ſaid Lord *Baltemore*, his heires and aſſignes, may from time to time for ever, have and enjoy, the Cuſtomes and Subſidies, in the Ports, Harbours, and other Creekes and places aforeſaid, within the Province aforeſaid; payable, or due for merchandizes and wares, there to be laded or unladed, the ſaid Cuſtomes and Subſidies to be reaſonably aſſeſſed (upon any occaſion) by themſelves and the people there, as aforeſaid; to whom we give power by theſe Preſents, for Vs, Our Heires and Succeſſors upon juſt cauſe, and in a due proportion, to aſſeſſe and impoſe the ſame.

Power to create Tenures.

AND FVRTHER, of Our ſpeciall grace, and of Our certaine knowledge, and meere

meere motion, Wee have given granted, and confirmed, and by theſe Pteſents for Vs, Our Heires and Succeſſors, doe give, grant, and confirme unto the ſaid now Lord *Baltemore*, his heires and aſſignes, full and abſolute licence, power, and authoritie, that hee the ſaid now Lord *Baltemore*, his heires and aſſignes, from time to time hereafter for ever, at his, or their will, and pleaſure, may aſſigne, aliene, grant, demiſe, or enfeoffe of the Premiſes ſo many, and ſuch parts and parcells, to him or them that ſhall be willing to purchaſe the ſame, as they ſhall thinke fit, TO HAVE and to hold to them the ſayd perſon, or perſons, willing to take or purchaſe the ſame, their heires and aſſignes in fee ſimple, or fee taile, or for terme of life, or lives, or yeeres, to bee held of the ſaid now Lord *Baltemore*, his heires, and aſſignes, by ſuch ſeruices, cuſtomes, and rents, as ſhall ſeeme fit to the ſaid now Lord *Baltemore*, his heires and aſſignes; and not immediately of Vs, Our Heires or Succeſſors: and to the ſame perſon or perſons, and to all and every of them, Wee doe give and grant by theſe Preſents for Vs, Our Heires and Succeſſors, licence, authoritie, and power, that ſuch perſon or perſons may take the premiſes, or any parcell thereof, of the foreſaid now Lord *Baltemore*, his heires or aſſignes, and the ſame hold to themſelues, their heires, or aſſignes, (in what

eſtate of inheritance ſoever, in fee ſimple, or in fee taile, or otherwiſe, as to them, and the now Lord *Baltemore*, his heires and aſſignes, ſhall ſeeme expedient) of the ſaid now Lord *Baltemore*, his heires and aſſignes; the ſtatute made in the Parliament of *Edward*, Sonne of King *Henry*, late King of *England*, Our Predeceſſor, commonly called the Statute *Quia emptores terrarum*, lately publiſhed in Our Kingdome of *England*, or any other Statute, Acte, Ordinance, Vſe, Law, or Cuſtome, or any other thing, cauſe, or matter thereupon heretofore had, done, publiſhed, ordained, or provided to the contrary, in any wiſe notwithſtanding; And by theſe Preſents, Wee give, and grant licence unto the ſaid now Lord *Baltemore*, and his heires, to erect any parcells of land within the Province aforeſaid, into Mannors, and in every of the ſaid Mannors, to have, and to hold a *Court Baron*, with all things whatſoever, which to a *Court Baron* doe belong, and to have and hold viewe of *Franck-pledge*, (for the conſeruation of the peace, and the better government of thoſe Parts,) by themſelues or their ſtewards, or by the Lords for the time being of other Mannors, to bee deputed, when they ſhall bee erected: and in the ſame, to uſe all things belonging to *View of Franck-Pledge*.

AND FVRTHER, Our pleaſure is, and by theſe

theſe Preſents, for Vs, Our Heires, and Succeſſors, wee doe covenant and grant to and with the ſaid now Lord *Baltemore*, his heires and aſſignes; That Wee, Our Heires and Succeſſors, ſhall at no time hereafter, ſet, or make, or cauſe to be ſet, any Impoſition, Cuſtome, or other Taxation, Rate, or Contribution whatſoever, in or upon the dwellers and inhabitants of the foreſaid Province, for their Lands, Tenements, goods or Chattells within the ſaid Province, or in or upon any goods or merchandizes, within the ſaid Province, or to be laden, or unladen within any the Ports or harbours of the ſaid Province: And Our pleaſure is, and for Vs, Our Heires, and Succeſſors, Wee charge and command, that this Our Declaration ſhall be henceforward from time to time received, and allowed in all Our Courts, and before all the Iudges of Vs Our Heires and Succeſſors, for a ſufficient and lawfull diſcharge, payment, and acquittance; Commanding all and ſingular, our Officers and Miniſters of Vs, our Heires and Succeſſors, and enjoyning them upon paine of Our high diſpleaſure, that they doe not preſume at any time to attempt any thing to the contrary of the premiſes, or that they doe in any ſort withſtand the ſame, but that they be at all times ayding and aſſiſting, as is fitting, unto the ſaid now Lord *Baltemore*, and his heires, and to the Inhabitants, and Merchants

of

of *Maryland* aforesaid, their seruants, ministers, factors and assignes, in the full use and fruition of the benefit of this Our Charter.

AND FVRTHER, Our pleasure is, and by these Presents for Vs, our Heires and Successors, VVee doe grant unto the said now Lord *Baltemore*, his heires and assignes, and to the Tenants, and Inhabitants of the said Province of *Mary-land*, both present, and to come, and to every of them, that the said Province, Tenants, and Inhabitants of the said *Colony* or Countrey, shall not from henceforth bee held or reputed as a member, or a part of the land of *Virginia*, or of any other Colony whatsoever, now transported, or hereafter to be transported, nor shall be depending on, or subject to their government in any thing, from whom Wee doe separate that, and them, and Our pleasure is, by these Presents that they bee separated, and that they be subject immediately to Our Crowne of *England*, as depending thereof for ever.

AND IF PERCHANCE hereafter it should happen, that any doubts or questions should arise, concerning the true sence and understanding of any word, clause, or sentẽce contained in this Our present Charter, Wee will, ordaine, and command, that at all times, and in all things, such Interpretation bee made thereof, and allowed in any of Our Courts whatsoever,

ver, as ſhall be judged moſt aduantagious, and favourable unto the the ſaid now Lord *Baltemore*, his heires and aſſignes. PROVIDED alwayes, that no Interpretation bee admitted thereof, by which Gods Holy and Truely Chriſtian Religion, or the allegeance due unto Vs, Our Heires and Succeſſors, may in any thing ſuffer any prejudice, or diminution.

ALTHOVGH expreſſe mention bee not made in theſe Preſents, of the true yeerely value, or certainty of the premiſes, or of any part thereof, or of other gifts and grants, made by Vs, Our Heires, and Predeceſſors, unto the ſaid now Lord *Baltemore*, or any Statute, Acte, Ordinance, Proviſion, Proclamation, or reſtraint heretofore had, made, publiſhed, ordained, or provided, or any other thing, cauſe, or matter whatſoever to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

IN WITNESSE whereof, Wee have cauſed theſe Our Letters to bee made Pattents. Witneſſe Our ſelfe at *weſtminſter*, the Twentieth day of *Iune*, In the Eighth yeere of Our Reigne.

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